Numb. 198. THE 709 APRIL 8, 17[illegible]

Pittsburgh Gazette

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, APRILE 8, 1790. [VOL. IV.

Public Notice.

HAVING hitherto been induced to defer forming the militia diſtricts of Alleghany county, for reaſons which (now) no longer exiſt; I have judged it moſt for the convenience of the inhabitants generally, to form the diſtricts, and battalions in ſaid diſtricts, in the manner following, viz. The townſhips of Pitt and Plumb, to form one diſtrict and one battalion: The townſhips of Verſailles and Elizabeth, to form one diſtrict and one battalion: The townſhips of Mifflin and St. Clair (including the new extenſion to the county line) to form one diſtrict and one battalion: The townſhip of Moon, (including the new extenſion to the county line) to form one diſtrict and one battalion. And I do hereby inform the county, that I will attend in the aforeſaid diſtricts at the times and places hereafter mentioned, to hold elections for the purpoſe of electing a Lieutenant Colonel Commandant and Major for each battalion, viz. At the houſe of Jacob Grubb, in Pitt townſhip on Friday the 2d day of April next: At the houſe of Robert Wilſon, (Y. Oak) in Elizabeth townſhip, on Monday the 5th day of April next: At the houſe of Fry, at Fry's Mill, in St. Clair townſhip, on Wedneſday the 7th day of April next: And at the houſe of Samuel Jeffries, [Montours run) in Moon townſhip, on Friday the 9th day of April next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at which times and places the male white inhabitants between the ages of 18 and 53 of the reſpective diſtricts, are deſired to attend to elect the ſaid field officers agreeable to the 12th ſection of an act of the general aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, paſſed the 20th day of March in the year 1780.

RICHARD BUTLER, Lieut.

March 20, 1790. Alleghany County.

Greenſburgh, March 12, 1790.

BY virtue of ſundry precepts from under the hands and ſeals of the truſtees of the general loan office of the ſtate of Pennſylvania to me directed, will be expoſed ſale, on the ſeveral premiſes, one o'clock, afternoon on the firſt of April next, the following tracts of land, to wit. One tract called Centre Farm, ſituate in Donegal townſhip, Weſtmoreland county adjoining lands of Robert Campbell, William Hamilton, Jun and others, containing one hundred and eighty three acres, and one quarter of an acre, with the uſual allowance. Alſo one other tract of land called Refuge, ſituate in Pitt townſhip, on the waters of Puckety and Turtle creek, including Chriſtopher Rudiburgh's improvement, adjoining one Gardner's land, containing two hundred and twenty acres and allowance; alſo, one other tract called Brandy, adjoining the laſt above deſcribed tract, and lands claimed by Joſeph Campbell, Archibald Gordon, and William Jenkins, containing one hundred and ſeventy five acres and allowance, all the property of Joſeph Cambell; alſo to be ſold on the 2d day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract called Culbertſon's Retreat, ſituate on the waters of Beaver Dam Run, in Hempfield townſhip and County aforeſaid, adjoining lands of George Mifflin, Joſeph Thomſon, and others, containing three hundred and eight acres, and ſeven perches, with the uſual allowance. Taken as the property of John Culbertſon, and to be ſold by JAMES GUTHRIE, Sheriff.

Greenſburgh, March 16, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale at Greenſburgh, on Tueſday the 6th day of April next, a certain Lot of Ground in Pittſburgh, ſituate in Front ſtreet, between Market ſtreet and Cherry lane adjoinging Charles Wilkins and Thomas Chambers. Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Chambers, and to be ſold by me,

JAMES GUTHRIE, Sheriff.

Greenſburgh, March 16, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale at Greenſburgh on the 7th day of April next a certain tract of land ſituate on Forbus's old road, at Col. Bouquet's breaſt works, about 18 miles from Fort Pitt, containing three hundred and twenty five acres, ſixteen perches and allowance, together with an application entered in the land office the 3d of April, 1760, in the name of John Lutton No. 693, called the General, ſurveyed by Robert Maſrae for Devereux Smith the 25th of June 1769. The lands and tenements of Devereux Smith, late of Weſtmoreland County, and to be ſold by me

JAMES GUTHRIE, Sheriff.

TO BE LET,

And Poſſeſſion given Immediately.

A Two Story LOG HOUSE, ſituate on Liberty ſtreet and Strawberry alley, in Pittſburgh. For terms apply to JACOB BAUSMAN.

March 20, 1790.

ENTERED with the ſubſcriber, at his place of reſidence, the following ſtray creatures, viz.

One bay colt, 2 years old, 13 hands and a half high, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock, thus N. B one black mare, 13 years old, 13 hands and a half high, branded on the near ſhoulder thus, N. one dark bay colt, 2 years old, neither docked nor branded; one dark roan horſe, 11 years old, 14 hands high, no mark perceivable; one bay mare, 10 years old, 13 hands and a half high, a ſtar in the forehead, and the near hind foot white; one ſtrawberry roan mare, 6 years old, 13 hands high.

Any perſon making application to me may receive any of the above deſcribed creatures, by proving their property and paying charges.

DAVID IRWIN, Wood Ranger.

Alleghany County, March 4, 1790.

A waggon and five horſes, with gears compleat, to be ſold. Enquire as above.

AS there has been but little attention paid to the ſeveral Notices already given by the ſubſcribers, to thoſe who are indebted to them, they will pleaſe to take Notice, that if they do not pay their reſpective balances before the firſt day of April next their accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney for the recovery thereof without reſpect to perſons.

IRWIN & CHRISTY, junr.

Pittſburgh, February 17, 1790.

Greenſburgh, March 16, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale at Greenſburgh, on the 7th day of April next, a valuable plantation or tract of land, containing 200 acres more or leſs, ſituate in Mount Pleaſant townſhip, adjoining lands of Thomas Fletcher, William Waddle, Arthur O'Harra and others late the property of Moſes Watſon, deceaſed. There are 80 or 90 acres of cleared land on the premiſes, a conſiderable of which is good meadow mace, a good houſe and barn with other neceſſary buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property aforeſaid, and to be ſold by me,

JAMES GUTHRIE, Sheriff.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to acquaint the public in general, and his former cuſtomers in particular, that he has taken the Shop where he now works, oppoſite to where Mr. Joſeph Nicholas lately dwelt, where he intends carrying on the Hatting Buſineſs in all its various branches. Gentlemen Ladies, and others, who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend on his utmoſt endeavors to pleaſe.

DANIEL CRAIG.

Pittſburgh, March 24, 1790.

N. B. A ſmart active Boy of about 14 years of age, wanted as an apprentice to the aforeſaid buſineſs.

To be ſold on reaſonable terms for wheat or cattle, or exchanged for land in the neighbourhood of Pittſburgh.

NINE HUNDRED and ninety nine acres of land, ſituate on the firſt creek emptying into the Ohio, below the great Kenhawa. For terms apply to William Rowley on Chartiers creek, about 11 miles from Pittſburgh, or the printer hereof. March 26, 1790.

WHEREAS a certain Moſes Reredon left a Watch in my hands about 2 years ago, to be repaired for one Joſ. Reredon: public notice is hereby given that if he does not come and pay the repairs done to her, ſhe will be ſold in three weeks.

JOHN RICHARDSON
ſilver ſmith.

St. Clair townſhip, Alleghany County, March 20, 1790.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cot

RAGS.

By the Printer hereof.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, November 26.

M. Dupont, a member of the national assembly, is a great advocate for the Caisse d'Escompte. He pretends that it never stopped payment; on the contrary, he affirms, with confidence, that it daily pays now between three and four hundred thousand livres, and refuses no bills or notes. He farther remarks, that the bank of England, so renowned for its exactness, when the Pretender was in Scotland, did not cease payment, it is true; but discharged its notes in shilling and six penny pieces; which operation went on so slowly in the payments, that not a thousand pounds sterling were paid in a day. And yet, says M. Dupont, it was never asserted, that the bank of England had become bankrupt. The said member insists, that the nation ought in justice and gratitude, either pay what she owes to the Caisse, or aggregate it to the national bank, according to M. Necker's plan.

A new plan of a national bank has been proposed by a M. Cabains; it is very concise, and in all probability will be adopted. It excludes the Caisse d'Escompte, which will be reimbursed.

A very generous present was sent to the national assembly by the nuns of Maubunge. They are sorry, they say, in the letter that accompanies the gift, that it is not in their power to send any plate [they gave it all to Louis XV.] to increase the specie; but to make amends, they offer to the nation an annual income of 147,000 livres, [61251.] The national assembly received it with demonstrations of gratitude and joy.

There is a scheme of melting the bells of all the churches. They may be of some service.

Since the members of the national assembly gave their buckles, no silver ones are to be seen in the streets. It is true, that the apprehension of being stopped by some daring fellows, who, under pretence of serving their country, strip you of whatever visible silver or gold they can find on you, does not a little contribute to render almost every individual generous. I have sent mine, and my sister her gold ear rings, and thimble to the mint.

Yesterday, as it was reported, was the day appointed by the aristocratic party to produce a counter revolution. All the districts were under arms from midnight till ten o'clock in the morning. Thank God, it was a false alarm; and I do not imagine we shall experience another shock within this year. The national assembly begins to require a consistency, and the provinces in general seem satisfied, and adopt all the articles passed at the national assembly with seeming satisfaction. His majesty remains in statu quo, and there is no probability of his hunting this autumn.

The duke of Bourbon and his son have left Turin.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Thursday, November 19.

We have already mentioned the articles of the constitution decreed this day.

A report was read from the committee of war, the beginning of which deserves to be noticed. "Although it be neither the interest of France, nor the wish of Frenchmen to make conquests, we must nevertheless have an army always on foot, and ready for action, to resist the attacks of powerful and armed neighbours, &c."

To keep up such an army, two methods are proposed. First, Personal service by every Frenchman without distinction, for four years, at least once in his life; allowing such only as are incapable of personal service to find substitutes. Second, Volunteers willing to serve for pay, to open a field for those whose inclination may lead them to the professions of arms. No man, after serving once, to be ordered out a second time, but by his own consent; and in case of war, bachelors to take the field before married men.

The business of Friday is related in the former part of this letter.

Saturday, November 22.

The canons of St. Genevieve having offered to present their magnificent library to the city of Paris, it was this day proposed to ratify the gift; but the assembly declined giving any opinion on the subject.

The baron de Comere, who has long been employed on calculations of finance, presented a plan, which he requested leave to read at the bar. This could not be granted; but the plan was referred to the committee of finance, with an instruction to take it into immediate consideration.

Wednesday, November 25.

The following articles of the constitution were decreed.

The present municipalities of all cities, towns, [illegible], or communities, under whatever title or [illegible], are suppressed and abolished; and in the mean time, magistrates now in office, shall continue their functions, till others be appointed in their room.

On a petition from the city of Metz, setting forth that the parliament, by a new arret, had acknowledged that liberty and union surrounded the king and national assembly, and professing their sincere repentance for the error into which report had led them, the assembly decreed, that the attendance of the members of that parliament at the bar should be dispensed with; and the petition from the city in their behalf printed in the minutes.

A discussion took place on the necessity of defining in clear and precise terms, the crime of treason against the state; but as this will make part of the committee of the constitution, the matter was referred to that committee.

The first part of the pension list, containing twenty four quarto pages, is published. The plan of the work, is to divide the whole into seven parts; the first to contain, in alphabetical order, the names of all those who enjoy pensions of 20,000 livres and upwards, with the age of the pensioner, the date of the pension, and the reasons for which it was given; the second, from 8,000 livres to 20,000; the third from 2 400 to 8,000, and so on.

The result of the first part, which is said to be very incorrect, is that eighty six persons share among them annually 2,895,623 livres. Of these ten are Ladies; fifteen superannuated, or discharged ministers; twenty five persons, whose services were never heard of; five whom the nation would recompence more liberally, and thirty, for whose zeal and talents ten thousand livres would be a liberal reward. The reasons most commonly assigned for granting these pensions are to make good a pension no longer paid by some foreign prince, or to reward political services.

Marshal Broglio enjoys four several pensions, making together 70,000 livres.

Thursday, November 25.

The sitting in the morning of this day was remarkable for the extraordinary progress made in the organization of the primary and intermediate assemblies.

A deputy from Guadaloupe proposed, in the name of the West India deputies, to appoint a committee of planters and merchants to receive and examine all plans of constitution for the colonies; to which, he observed, the principles of constitution for the continent where not properly applicable. The consideration of this proposition was postponed.

A decree was passed, forbidding all persons holding or exercising public offices to receive any present or gratification of any kind or nature, on pain of being punished as guilty of extortion; and it was ordered to be presented immediately for the royal sanction.

The consideration of M. Necker's plan for a national bank was resumed.

The prevailing opinion seemed to be, that the general state of finances is not yet sufficiently investigated to enable men to judge of the advantages or disadvantages of such a plan.

The assembly ordered the committee of finance, in concert with the first minister, to draw up a detailed account of the demands that require ninety millions over and above the actual revenue for the year 1790, with an estimate of ways and means for raising that sum; and adjourned the further discussion till Saturday.

The bishop of Treguier has published a second mandate, in which he retracts all that he said in his former against the revolution and the proceedings of the national assembly. In consequence of this recantation, the same indulgence has been solicited for him that was granted to the parliament of Rouen and Metz, but hitherto without effect.

Saturday, November 28.

M. Guillotin called the attention of the assembly to some amendments which he conceived highly necessary to be added to the provisional reform of criminal jurisprudence. These were the same penalties for criminals of all ranks and conditions; the same punishment for all capital offences; a decapitation by a machine constructed for the purpose, instead of an executioner: and the proscription of the absurd prejudice which extends the infamy of a criminal to his family. It was agreed to consider them on Tuesday next.

A report was read from the committee of finance, containing the state of the public treasury on the first of November, and an estimate of the probable receipt from that time to the end of the present year, which including the plate carried to the mint, and the subscriptions to the loan of eighty millions, did not exceed forty millions of livres.

LONDON, December 31,

The affairs of Europe never wore so singular and even whimsical an aspect as at present.

The head of the house of Austria oppressing the Catholic church; and the Catholic church offering the riches of the sacred temples at the [illegible] of liberty! The patriots of Holland refugees [illegible], and the patriots of Brabant refugees in [illegible] and Prussia the restraint of Dutch, and the [illegible] mish freedom! The great Protestant alli[illegible] land, Prussia and Holland, considered [illegible] of the most zealous catholics in the wor[illegible]

The campaign is now entirely finished [illegible]. The Swedish fleet is returned to Cha[illegible] the Russian to Revel. The troops too[illegible] powers, in Finland, are put into winter [illegible].

American News.

ANNAPOLIS, February 11.

On Monday last about three o'clock in the afternoon, the government house unfortunately took fire; it is supposed to have been communicated through a breach in one of the chimnies, and after having burnt a considerable time in the upper story, was happily extinguished through the great exertion and activity of the citizens, and of all others who were present, without more damage to the house than what was in a great measure unavoidable to its preservation. And we cannot here help in justice to remark, that the extinguishment of the fire was greatly owing to the very uncommon exertions of Messrs. Andrew Brown, Alexander Tompion, James M'Fadon, Denis Dunning, John Sullivan, Patrick Dun, Cornelious West, Thomas Clark and Charles Caton and a few others, who early in the commencemet of the fire got on the roof of the house and cut it away in such a manner as to admit a free communication of the water buckets and their conduct could not but be highly pleasing and interesting to every spectator, and particularly to the other citizens of Annopolis, to observe the well timed exertions of those active men, and that it cannot but claim from them and the public in general the warmest acknowledgements of gratitude and esteem.

Pittsburgh, April 3.

We should have continued inserting the proceedings of Congress in regular order, but the last papers received by the post, contain nothing more than the debates respecting a discrimination between original and purchasing holders of public securities, which are so extreme lengthy that we are unable to insert them.

From the Gazette of the United States.

The TABLET.

"Legislators by overlooking facts, sometimes trouble themselves to settle principles, when there is no occasion for them."

THE first object to be regarded in the examination of a practical subject, is to ascertain all the facts which relate to it. If this rule were strictly observed, many of the debates which take place in public assemblies would be avoided. There is no error to which men are more liable, than taking things for granted, which are not true. Mistakes of this kind expose people to much painful reflection and produce a warmth and altercation of debate to no useful purpose. Why should one perplex himself to assign a cause for an effect which exists only in imagination? Why should we attempt to apply a remedy to an evil, before we examine the facts, and determine whether the evil we propose to redress, has any existence. A man must feel in an awkward situation, who having employed several days in the discussion of principles, should find that the case, to which he meant to apply them, was merely a creature of fiction.

I can better illustrate my ideas by a specific example, than by general reflections. The very important question discussed in a respectable assembly is not remote from the purpose. I allude to the discussion relative to a discrimination between original and purchasing holders of public [illegible]. It does not come within the design of my [illegible] to enter into political disputes, and I [illegible] consideration of the principles that [illegible], in support of either side of the ques[illegible] debates on the occasion discovered good [illegible] investigation. The remarks were judic[illegible] reasoning ingenious. But it was evi[illegible] speakers were not generally acquaint[illegible] facts that were the ground work of the [illegible] ness.

The point to be determined was, wh[illegible] creditors had any demand in justice for [illegible] fication of the losses incurred by the [illegible] their certificates. It was pretended that [illegible]

ought to relinquish part of the sum expressed on the face of the certificate, for the benefit of the original holder. A compromise, it was urged, ought to be made between them, and the property divided. This pretence was founded on two premises, which many of the speakers conceived to be facts, without any enquiry into the matter.

One of these supposed facts is, that original holders have generally sold their securities at about one eighth part of their nominal value.

The other is, that they were compelled by necessity thus to dispose of their securities.

Few of the speakers, in the examination of the subject, expressed any doubt of the propriety of taking these suppositions for undisputed facts. By a misconception of the real state of the case, there was a most anxious effort to reconcile a difference of opinion, which would not have existed at all, had the facts been previously examined.

It may be proper in the first place to enquire who have been the principal loters by the fluctuating price of public securities,

And, secondly what were the causes that generally induced original creditors to transfer their certificates.

To the first of these points, I reply that if the government pays the possessor of a certificate the amount expressed on the face of it, no class of creditors will suffer an undue proportion of loss. In such a decision all the creditors whether real or imaginary should be put into classes, and an opinion formed upon an aggregate view of each class. Some individuals in each division will no doubt be found to have been distinguished sufferers; but I believe if the losses are fairly stated among the several classes, the difference will be too little to agitate the public mind with devising a mode of redress. For setting aside the question of the justice or injustice of an interference of the government, the cases of real injury are too few to constitute any claims for general remedy. It is not probable that a twentieth part of the domestic debt is held under such circumstances as to render it a doubt, viewed either on principles of justice, or sentiments of generosity, whether any persons but the present holders, should receive the payment.

It admits of a tolerable degree of demonstration, that the original creditors, who have alienated their securities, have sold them on an average of twelve shillings and six pence in the pound. As they have always had the benefit of the money, their situation is not less favorable than the present holders. It will here be observed, that many persons have in fact sold their securities at two shillings and six pence in the pound; and it may be asked what description of persons sold at this low rate. This point is easily made clear. It should first be understood that not more than a tenth part of the domestic debt was in circulation at the low stages of depreciation. Those who sold at the lowest ebb of stocks, and sustained the principal loss, were generally early purchasers, and not original holders.

(To be continued.

Effectual Remedy for the Bite of a Mad Dog.

THERE is nothing perhaps so much to be dreaded as the bite of a mad dog: for the poison is so very infectious and penetrating, that it takes effect thro the clothes, without fetching blood, by the breath of the animal drawn into the lungs; by touch of the tooth if recent; and applying it to the lips or tongue, when it has been long dried; by handling the wound, or instrument, which was the death of the animal; or by handling things which have been infected by any of the former means.

To prevent the fatal consequences that too often attend these accidents, the following (which is the famous East India Specific) is recommended to be given in a glass of brandy;

Take native cinnabar, and factitious cinnabar, of each 24 grains, musk 16 grains, make it into a powder, and give it one dose, as it was given in the following case:

A poor man was bit by a mad dog, and after using divers medicines, was invaded with a strong hydrophobia, and being confined in Greenwich, was treated with the above medicine as follows: His teeth being forced asunder with a knife, he took one dose: three hours after the hydrophobious symptoms were abated, he swallowed a second dose which by next morning almost recovered him; he took a third dose in a fortnight, a fourth in a month after, and never felt any more of the hydrophobious symptoms.

The RECLAIMED HUSBAND.

From a late London Paper.

A FEW years ago a man of rank and fortune in the county of ....., married a lady of equal family, connections, fortune, &c. and as the match was one of those where similarity of age and sentiment as well as convenience was consulted, it proved apparently a very happy one: it was celebrated with great pomp, and the young couple, as well as their friends, seemed heartily satisfied in the prospect before them. It was near four years before the lady discovered symptoms of pregnancy, yet in due time she was delivered of a daughter; in two years more a second; and on the eighth year from their marriage a son and heir to a very large estate, opened its infant eyes to the light of Heaven. As an alloy to the joy on this occasion, its mother narrowly escaped with her life, and for two years afterwards she was continually ailing, and gave symptoms of a decline. It was in the last twelve months of this period that she perceived the affections of her husband gradually decline; and at last she found that a sick wife is to a man of youth and spirit a perfect load. Circumstances at last made her suspect a rival was a principal cause in the change of his affections, and by going out early and late in search of her rover, she found a return of her lost health, and the cause of her uneasiness together. Lord ..... had discovered beauties in the only daughter of his steward, and he had found means to lay the girl's virtue asleep by presents and promises, and she was in the eighth month of her pregnancy. Lady ..... sent for the stewards wife, who seemed much concerned on the occasion, which she had kept a secret through fear. Lady ....., contrary to persons in such a situation, forgave the poor woman, and promised to provide for the whole family on certain conditions, which were, that one of the best rooms in the lodge should be prepared, which she caused to be newly furnished and her own picture was hung over the mantle piece.

A few evenings after, my lord paid a visit to his Dulcinea, when the girl conducted him to this newly furnished apartment. The peer was struck at the finery, but when he saw his lady's picture he was quite confounded. The mother was called and interrogated, who answered it was all my lady's doings, who having heard that his lordship paid visits there, had in pure tenderness resolved to render the lodging as agreeable and convenient as possible. This instance of affection and sprightliness had the desired effect. The peer went home, confessed his irregularity, and was received to his wife's arms with redoubled joy. The girl was provided for, and is now married to a farmer, in a distant part of the kingdom, with whom she lives happily; and the noble lord then cured of roving, is an example to his neighbours, as a master, a father, and a husband.

THE MORALIST.

The necessity of an early and close application to WISDOM Addressed to YOUTH.

LET your youthful days be spent in habituating your minds to some employment, which may engage your thoughts, and fill the capacity of the soul at a riper age. For, however you may roam from folly to folly, too volatile for rest, too soft and effeminate for industry, ever ambitious to make a splendid figure; yet the time will come when you shall outgrow the relish for childish amusement; and if not provided with a taste for manly satisfactions to succeed in their room, you must of course become miserable, at an age more difficult to be pleased. While young, and enjoying a store of vigorous spirits; a constant succession of gay ideas fluttering and sporting in the brain, makes youth pleased with themselves, and with every frolic as trifling as themselves; but when the ferment of the blood shall abate, and the freshness of youth, like the morning dew, shall pass away, the spirits will flag for want of entertainments more satisfactory in themselves, and more suitable to a manly age. The soul, from a sprightly impertinence, from quick sensations and florid desires, will subside into a dead calm, and sink into a flat stupidity. The fire of a glowing imagination (the property of youth) may make folly look pleasing, and lend a beauty of objects that have none inherent in them: just as the sunbeams may paint a cloud, and diversify it with beautiful stains of light, however dark, unsubstantial and empty in itself. But nothing can shine with undiminished lustre, but religion and knowledge, which are essentially and intrinsically bright. Take it therefore for granted, which you will find by experience, that nothing can be long entertaining, but what is in some measure beneficial, because nothing else will bear a calm and sedate review.

You may be fancied for a while, upon the account of a good nature, the inseparable attendant upon a flush of sanguine health, and a fulness of youthful spirits; but you will find, in process of time, that among the wise and good, useless good nature is the object of pity, and ill nature of hatred; but, nature beautified and improved by an assemblage of moral and intellectual endowments, is the only object of a solid and lasting esteem.

A Subscription for a Medal of General WASHINGTON.

MEDALS, from the earliest period of time, have been regarded, by every enlightened people, as the greatest help to history, and the best method of transmitting to posterity the memory of the heroes and patriots of the age, and one of the most honorary compliments a grateful people could confer on their favourites. As the history of mankind furnishes no instance of a hero or patriot who has better deserved, or has been more justly entitled to the affections or esteem of a grateful people, than his excellency the President of the United States, general George Washington, an artist is induced to offer to the citizens of America, a medal with a striking and approved likeness, and such inscriptions or allegorical figures as shall best suit so great a character; and he humbly hopes to be honored with their patronage.

To Subscribers: a medal will be delivered of fine white metal, to resemble silver, for one dollar; of a fine gold coloured metal, for two dollars; of fine silver for four dollars; and of gold in proportion to weight.

Subscribers will please to particularise the kind they choose. As the medals are now striking, and will be ready to deliver in a few days after the order comes to hand, it is hoped every gentleman will pay at the time of subscribing.

☞ Subscriptions will be received at Pittsburgh, by John Scull: or any gentleman may have any number of medals sent to any part of the continent, by sending his order and remittance for the same, to J. Manly, to the care of Robert Patton, esq; postmaster, Philadelphia.

Copy. We, the undersigned, have seen the medal of general Washington, and think it a strong and expressive likeness, and worthy the attention of the citizens of the United States of America.

Thomas Mifflin, governor of the state of Pennsylvania.
Richard Peters, speaker of the house of assembly.
Christian Febiger, treasurer of the state.
Francis Johnston, colonel of the line American army.

Philadelphia, February 22, 1790.

ALL those who have left watches to be repaired, and buckles, &c. to be mended by the subscribers, are desired to call on Col. Tannehill, who is hereby authorised to receive the amount of the charges against them, and deliver the property to the owners. Those who do not avail themselves of this opportunity will have their property attached, and sold to pay the charges against them. And all those who are otherwise indebted to the subscribers, are desired to call on George Wallace, Esq. (in whose possession such accounts are lodged) and pay them off by the 1st day of May next, otherwise they will be sued without respect to persons, as they have not taken the advantage of a former indulgence.

GREGG & BARKER.

Pittsburgh, March 31, 1790.

THE Trustees of the Pittsburgh Academy are requested to meet at the Coffee house, on Wednesday the 21st of April inst.

Thomas Parker, Secretary,
Pittsburgh, April 1, 1790.

PLease take Notice. Those who have any old waggons, waggon wheels, &c. at the shop of Christian Mowry, deceased, are requested to come on Thursday next, the 8th inst, at 2 o'clock, afternoon, prove their property and take it away.

Margaret Mowry.

Pittsburgh, April 2.

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I WISH to sell a Tract or two of Land, out of several, in the county of Westmoreland; also a Lot or two, out of several, in the town of Pittsburgh.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

February 18, 1790.

A Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands and seals of the honorable Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania &c. and the honorable William Augustus Atlee and Jacob Rush, Esqrs. Justices of said Court, to me directed, Public Notice is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be held by the said Justices at Greensburgh, for the county of Westmoreland, on the fourth day of June next, when and where all those who will prosecute for the state, and all justices of the peace, coroners and constables, within the said county of Westmoreland, are required to attend in their proper persons, with their rolls, records inquisitions and examinations, and other their remembrances, to do those things which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done.

Given under my hand this 16th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1790.

JAMES GUTHRIE, Sheriff.

James Poupard,

GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, JEWELLER and ENGRAVER, last from Philadelphia.

In Second street, at the stone house, formerly occupied by Mr. John Gibson, in Pittsburgh.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he makes and sells all kinds of Gold, Silver, and Jewellery work, in the newest taste, and at reasonable rates.

Engraves all sorts of Designs on Copper plates, either Pictures, Landscapes, Coats of Arms, &c.

Cuts Coats of Arms, Crests and Cyphers, on Watch, Compter, or Office Seals either of Gold, Silver, Brass, or Steel. Makes and Engraves Free Masons Medals &c.

Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired in the carefulest manner and dispatch.

Pittsburgh, November 6, 1789.

N. B. Country produce will be taken in payment for any of the above work.

TO be Let, on an improving lease, and entered upon immediately, that valuable Tract of Land, situate between major Thomas Smallman's and the town of Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny bottom, the property of the heirs of the deceased capt. Thomas Hutchins. For particulars enquire of

NATHL. BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, February 6, 1790.

THE subscriber once more strictly requests that all persons having unsettled accounts against him will bring them in immediately, and those who stand debtors on his books are desired to attend for settlement. Many fruitless applications have been made on this subject, publicly and personally. every species of country produce were acceptable for all kind of debts, but this advantage being neglected, information is now given, that it shall extend to the first day of April next, and no longer. All the accounts in his possession will then be put into the hands of his attornies for recovery.

Those concerned have yet an opportunity of preventing this expensive mode of settlement, which however disagreeable, is the only method in the power of the subscriber, by which he can do justice to his own creditors.

JAMES O'HARA.

Pittsburgh, February 6, 1790.

Samuel Nicholson,

AT Mr. DAVID DUNCAN'S, Pittsburgh,

HAS for sale, a few articles in the DRY GOODS line, among which are, different kinds of cloth, flannels, corded, thick set, and plain velvets, linens, jeans, calicoes, jacket patterns, silk, silk and cotton, cotton, and woolen stockings, fill. night caps, cotton ditto, rattinets, durants, hair plush, blankets, mens' boys, and childrens' mitts, thread, silk, and twist, buckles, buttons, shoes; he has also the following Groceries, viz. pepper, allspice, tea, West-India rum, powder, lead, and shot; tin and pewter ware. As it will be inconvenient for him to stay longer than the spring, he will sell on the lowest terms for cash, skins, or country produce.

He has several Tracts of Land north west of the reserved tract, and on the Ohio shore, a few miles below Pittsburgh which he wishes to have improved on the shares, by lease or otherwise.

February 12, 1790.

WHereas the subscriber has given three notes of hand, to a certain Dennis M'Connal, living in Robinson township, Washington county, each for twenty pounds, in part of a consideration for a tract of land, situate on the Chesnut ridge; and whereas it appears that the said M'Connal cannot make me a good title thereto, this is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes, as I am determined not to pay them unless he secures the title of the land to me.

GEORGE SIMMERS.

Westmoreland county, February 12, 1790.

Treasury Department,

Register's Office, January 5, 1790.

SOME misapprehension having arisen relative to the payment of interest on certificates issued from this office: Notice is hereby given, that indents for interest will be paid as usual on the registered debt to the 31st of December, 1787; and also, that new certificates continue to issue from this office in exchange for cancelled Loan Office and Final Settlement certificates.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury,
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

The several Printers throughout the United States, are requested to give this notice a place in their respective papers.

WANTED an Apprentice, of about 14 years of age, to the Black, White Smith, and Cutlery Business. Enquire of Thomas Wylie, at the corner of Market and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public and his friends, that he has opened

A Public House,

at the Nine Mile Run from Pittsburgh, where Mr Dunning M'Nair lately lived. As he has provided himself with liquors, &c. for the accommodation of those who please to call on him, and has good stables, with oats and hay for horses, flatters himself by his assiduity to please, to merit the attention of the public.

MOSES FORD.

Allegheny County, Dec. 10, 1789.

WHereas the subscriber has given a bond for 27l 10s. to a certain John Rhodearmer, as a part of the consideration for a tract of land; but as it appears the title of said Rhodearmer is not good, the subscriber hereby forwarns all persons from taking an assignment on said bond, as I am determined not to pay it unless I am made secure in the title of the land.

JOHN WHITE.

Allegheny county, February 15, 1790.

Bedford, March 9, 1790.

BY virtue of sundry precepts from the Register under the hands and seals of George Glocer and Robert Smith, trustees of the general loan office of the state of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale on the premises, the following plantations or tracts of land, with all and singular the improvements and hereditaments thereto belonging, viz. a certain tract of land, situate in Bethel township, Bedford county, containing 103 acres, more or less, with a grist and saw mill; seized and taken in execution as the property of Moses Reed, and to be sold on the second day of April ensuing.

One other tract of land, situate in said county and township, containing 173 acres, seized and taken in execution as the property of John Rush, and to be sold on the third day of April, by me

A. M'GAUGHEY, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT valuable tract of land formerly the property of Samuel Irwin, Esq; on Peter's creek, Washington county, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, and fifteen from Washington, and half a mile from the river Monongahela, adjoining lands of one Cox, Robert James, Philip Dealy, James Chambers and John Welsh; inhabited by William Brown, John Underhill, Neil Murray, Andrew M'Aslan, and James Sanderson, each having the following quantity of cleared land, William Brown, 60 acres, good buildings, apple and peach orchard, and garden, &c. John Underhill, forty acres; Neil Murray, ten acres, with a still house, still, and compleat set of vessels for two stills; Andrew M'Aslan, twenty acres, and James Sanderson, twenty acres; the yearly rents at present amounts to between seventy and eighty pounds Pennsylvania currency. The said land is half a mile from Charles Bradford's mill, one mile from Magner's mill, one mile from Adam Wickerham, junior's mill, two miles from Adam Wickerham, senior's mill, and not above four miles from Welsh and Baldwin's mills. The whole or any part of the above will be sold, and for further particulars enquire of John M'Donald, in Pittsburgh; Alexander Addison, Esq; in Washington: or John Cox, on Peter's creek.

Also, to be sold or rented, the stone coal and lime works, on the banks of the river Monongahela, adjoining James Chambers, with a compleat set of tools to carry on said business, and a large keel boat. Enquire as above. October 15, 1789.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Pittsburgh, December 28, 1789.

JULY the twenty seventh day,
My wife Betsy ranaway.
From bed and board did flee and fly,
She would no longer with me stay.
Since she has left me without cause,
I'll give her time enough to pause,
That she may see her error,
When I live happy with a fairer.
Therefore I forwarn, both great and small,
To trust her any thing at all,
For her contracts from this day
Not one farthing will I pay.

DENNIS O'BRYAN.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

A Plantation or tract of Land, containing 300 acres, situate on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Washington, about seven miles from the former. There is on the premises, a good cabin, and a large and convenient barn, about 80 acres of land cleared and under fence, [illegible] of which are meadow, and with a small [illegible] 80 acres might be made. The place is the property of Adam Patterson: the terms of payment [illegible] and half negroes. For further particulars apply to Robert Boyd, living about a mile and a half from the premises.

Allegheny county, Jan. 24, 1790.

Printed and Sold by JOHN SCULL, at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Queen's Ferry, where Subscriptions &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition. Terms [illegible] exceeding a Square are inserted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every Continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar.